VOLCANIC ELEMENTS IN CALIFORNIA.

BRGANIZATION OF A NEW POLITICAL PARTY. DESCRIPTION OF THE NATIVE CALIFORNIANS.

The New Scheme of a Western Republic.

&c., [From the Alta California, Feb. 11.]
In every society may be found a class of discontented persons, who are always on the watch for any revolution or commotion by which they may better their condition. In the other States they are generally so few that they are harmless, though occasionally we have a wild adventure which some one more reckless, more desperate, or more talented than the rest has conceived, and which has enough of plausibility about it to call together these unappreciated geniuses from all parts of the country.

gether these unappreciated geniuses from all parts of the country. California was the resort of a great many of these birds of the storm that pine away in times of peace and smahine. Here they are numerous enough to wield an imfluence, though still too few to be formidable. They have not hitherto been united on anything. Some have advocated the division of the State—seme have opposed it. Some have undertaken filibustering expeditions, while others have preferred to remain within the borders of the State and try their chance for office and homer here. But as the country has become filled up with a substantial population—as society has become established, and our people have come to have a fixed interest in the State, these revolutionists sink into significance and find themselves out of their element, unless they can get up some new schemes of aggression or revolution.

they can get up some new schemes of aggression or revolution.

And se we find that a new party is to be organized. Some of the leading spirits among these unhappy, disaffected and unappreciated disorganizers now propose to get up a new party, which, as we are informed, is to make great and famous all who engage in it. Who will be at the head of this new party we are not informed; but of one thing we are positive, and that is, the men whe embark in this enterprise are dissatisfied with their present position. They do not like it that they are not called to the highest posts of honor; nor is there one who, if he could be elected to the highest position now wishin the gift of the people, would not oppose anything beking towards revolution or the unsettling of society. The leaders expect to become heroes, and all talk of reasoning the evils of our society or improving the condition of the State is mere clap-trap and pretence. The electric personal gain and aggrandizement; and if every disappointed and noisy demisgogue in the State does not join it, then it will be because it does not promise sufficiently.

As we understand the principles of this new party, they are extensive and comprehensive. First, the Sandwich Islands and the northern provinces are to be annexed; then the lands lying within the borders of California, and hitherto supposed to be the property of the United States, are to be claimed and taken as State property, and Uncle Sam is to be told that he must travel and take with him his collectors and receivers, and their hand office traps.

and office traps.

Of course California is to be divided. This will give a chance for more of our great men to figure in Congress.

It will give a chance for more taxation, more plunder.

Then it will bring into the new party the ultra men, who have long favored a division of the State for the sake of latreducing a new domestic institution.

Then it will bring into the new party the ultra men, who have long favored a division of the State for the sake of intreducing a new domestic institution. But of course this latter object will be disavoved by all but those who are in favor and those who are opposed to it. It is unsopular and odloss with the majority of the people, and all intent of introducing were not denied and disavoved at the outset, there would be a tremendous opposition to the new party from the start.

We do not regret that this new party is to be formed, or stleast an attempt made ts form it. For the credit of California, it is to be hoped that no more fillbustering expeditions will be organized in our State, to make war on a neighboring nation with which our country is at peace. It will give us a bad name abroad. Yet there are reasons why we would like to see this new party formed. Dissatisfied office-seckers, reatless demaggues, will generally join it, and, after a brief and turbulent palitical career, they will sink into that insignificance and contempt from which they never would have emerged in a well regulated society. It will destroy the followers and whereas the evils resulting from it will be transfern and whereas the evils resulting from it will be transfern, and whereas the evils resulting from it will be transfern, and whereas the evils resulting from it will be transfern, and whereas the evils resulting from it will be transfern, and whereas the evils resulting them it will be transfern, and whereas the evils resulting them it will be transfern, and whereas the evils resulting them it will be transfern, and whereas the evils resulting them it will be transfern, and whereas the evils resulting them it will be transfern, and whereas the evils resulting them it will be transfern and whereas the evils resulting them it will be transfern, and whereas the evils resulting them it will be transfern and whereas the evils resulting them.

new very troublesome, and whereas the evils resulting from it will be transient, an ever irritating annoyance will be forever allayed.

There is no man among all who will join this new faction of sufficient capacity to lead it to a successful issue. Whatever talents they have to pull down, they have but little to build up. The people of the State generally will not approve of their scheme. Those who have got any property will not jocpardise it by rushing into a wild adventure, and those who are getting up this magnificent party have generally nothing to lose. Some men of means must be inveiged into it or che the sinews of war will be wanting. The great body of our citizens will not countenance any operations of the kind. They want no Western Repulic—they love the Union and have little fault to find with the treatment of California by the general government. They believe that if California by the general government. They believe that if California by the general government. They believe that if California by the general government. They believe that if California by the general government. They believe that if California by the general government. They believe that if California by the general government. They believe that if California by the general government. They will not encounter the risks incident to such a dangerous proceding until they are sorely aggrieved. They do not feel aggreeved as yet, and it will not be in the power of all the soquent oraters in the State to make them so restless as to tear down their present fabric of government for one such as they would justly expect from men whose element is dissord and whose strength is only a power for destruction.

THE NEW PARTY.

[From the Alta California, Feb. 16.]

We have received from a responsible source the printical programme of the new party heretofore characterized in our columns. We are no particular admirance at parties anyway, and the war no particular admirance at parties anyway, and the state of parties anyway in the state, except it be the annexation and division principles, and the implied independency of the Pacific Nates. Our readers can see for themselves the document in this paper.

The heading of the article has been supplied to our hand. It seems to us a great misnomer, but it may be entitled to more consideration than we at first supposed. It is this a movement for a State organization and it expects the form of the states of the states of the form of the states of states of the states of the states of the states of the states of states of the sta

ANOTHER ELEMENT OF DISAFFECTION -OPPRESSION

OF THE POST OFFICE LAWS.

[Nom the San Francisco News, Feb. 12.]

We are informed that there is a projectively new series of resolutions through our Legislature memorializing Congress for the restitution of the excess ever three centsupon each letter that has been heretogefers collected from the people of this State, in the phape of postage. This claim is founded on these grounds:

the postal law provides that the charge for carrying each letter to any part of the United States within a distance of three thousand miles, shall uniformly be three cents if prepaid. Now it is contended that the distance from the Eastern States, overland, to San Francisco, does not exceed three thousand miles; and that it is the duty of the government to transmit the mails by the nearest route, if practicable. If the department chooses to select a circuitous way, and thereby exceed the legal distance, it is its own affair. It has no right to ask the people of this State to pay them double the tax, because of its own failure to take advantage of the nearest road. To assume any other position, it is contended, and allow the government to choose what route it may please, would be giving it the right to send our letters around the globe—to forward them via the Cape of Good Hope—and call upon us to pay the additional expense.

The movers in this matter, then, lay it down as the correct rule, that the mail cannot depart from the direct road, to travel a circuitous one, unless the nearest route is impracticable—or at least, unless a great saving of time is effected. The department cannot pretend that the overland route is, or has been, impracticable. So much light has lately been thrown upon the feasibility of transmitting the mails upon it, by the sgitation of the proposed wagon road, that such a position could not be sustained a moment, if attempted, The only remaining excurse is, that the conveyance upon steamers by the listhmus route, was preferred, on account of its adding to the speed or certainty of transmitting the mails upon it, by the sight that the charged with effect. As long ago as 1861, responsible parties, now in this State, proposed to convey the mails by the overland route, and offered to give satisfactory security for its speedler and safer transmission than by the steamers. These proposals the government failed to consider. And, now, it is asked, after our people have pointed out the neare way, and

The Trip of the Susquehanna.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. The highly interesting narrative of the Susquehanna's cruise, which appeared in the Herann, is full of facts. That magnificent war steamer, her movements and transactions, as recorded by her good chaplain, are entitled to all the consideration so handsomely bestowed. But, unfortunately—and, no doubt, acciden. tally-there seems to stand, in the first sentence of the parrative, a capital error. The Susquehanna should not claim to have been "the pioneer of the late Japan

the shores of Japan, the Saratoga-one of the fleet— visited the Majico-sima group, the most westerly islands of the empire; and her officers had efficial interviews with the chiefs of Pa-tchung-san and Ko-kien san, similar, in most respects, to the subsequent interviews of the Commodore with the authorities of Loo-Choo and

with the chiefs of Pa-tchung-san and Ko-kien-san, similar, in most respects, to the subsequent interviews of the Commodore with the authorities of Loo-Choo and Nigach.

It will be remembered that the Saratoga visited those islands in pursuit of the Chinese mutineers who had murdered the officers of the ship Robert Bowne, and had sought refuge upon their shores. After a week's hunt through the almost impenetrable swamps and over the bleak hills, by the officers in command of the several sivisions of the ship's crew, they succeeded, by night surprises in the jungles, to which the fugitives had fled, in capturing about one hundred of them, who were taken to Hong Kong for trial.

Day after day and night after night, under the broiling sun of the former and the drencing rains of the latter, their powers of endurance were so severely tried that neither the officers or crew entirely recovered from the fatigue and exposure, even up to the close of their four year's cruise.

And in this affair there were several pratty active conflicts with the desperate Coolles when surprised in their hiding places at midnight, and by the blaze of torch-light. Two or three were killed, as many wounded, and more of them died after capture before reaching China. The greatest possable care and caution were taken by the officers to prevent injury to those who could be taken without the use of sword, pistol or musket. Afull account of the affair appeared soon afterwards in the Heralin, by its correspondent in China.

The Chiefs of Majico simm—five or aix in number—received the officers of the Saratoga, & la Japanese, in a house temporarily erected for the occasion on the beach, near the anthorage, some two or three miles from the capital town—entertained them with a royal feast of soups, sugars, sackee and pipea—volunteered their services to promote the object of the stranger's visit—made presents to the ship, and received presents from the contents and with prevail in other parts of Japan. Indeed, there is not so much difference in these r

The Murder of Two Sisters in South Gard-ner, Mass.

The Boston Traveller has an account of the cold blood-ed murder of two old ladies, at South Gardner, Mass.,

The Murder of Two Sisters in South Garduck, The Boston Traveller has an account of the cold blooded murder of two old ladies, at South Garducr, Mass., in a letter from that place, which says:—

A fiendish crime has been committed in this vicinity, between Baldwinville and Garducr. Two aged maiden sisters, living alone, some distance from their neighbors, were cruelly killed on Tuesday night. The sisters slept in separate rooms, and had gone to bed. One was killed on the bed, by repeated blows of a large chair tound, and the other was felled by the same weapon as she was coming from her beforom adjoining, (probably to see what ailed her sister), and then a large stone had been thrown on her to complete the informal deed. One lay on the bed, the other at the foot, on the floor. Both were awfully beaten upon the head. The intent of the murderer was robbery, as everything was ransacked they were poor, were somewhere near sixty years of age, and were sisters of the late abnor Kneeland, the indel. Both were pious. A vagrant Frenchman has been arrested on suspicion of being the murderer.

The Traceller adds:—This murder, when announced in Pitchburg on Thursday night, created an intense excitement. The fact that there appeared to be no motive for the crime—the victims being without any valuable moveables or money—was considered a remarkable circumstance. It is thought that a mistake was mide, as there is another maiden couple about baif a mile distant from the place of the nurder, who are well off, but who, however, do not keep any great amount of money in the house.

A correspondent of the Miltord Journal gives the following additional particulars of this horrid affair:—A carry did not be a payed and the payed of the most horrido sights imaginable. This evening I was at a Lyceum gathering, hearing some remarks on emigration and secret bant the one which is the most pitaln before me. I have just returned from witnessing one of the most horrido sight in maginable. This evening to be a summary of the formary and of the c

HUMAN REMAINS FOUND IN ROUBESTER.—Condi-derable excitement exists at Rochester, induced by the finding on Friday of the remains of a human body fin a barn, which has not been used for the past three years. The remains were in a decayed condition, and had the appearance of having been in the place where found to some mouths. The body and limbs were cut in pieces and rate had made much havoc with the flesh. It is supposed that the remains are those of a female, and there is some suspicion that they are from a dissecting room.

The control of the Spanish Cores, that it the Trans declaration of the Spanish Cores, that it the International Cores, and the Spanish Cores, that it the International Cores, and the Spanish Cores, that it the International Cores, and the Spanish Cores, that it the International Cores, and the Internation

There is still another proposition which looks beyond the mere settlement and satisfaction of injuries and wrongs already I flicted—the science of the Island of Cuba after a refusal by Spain to sell, upon the principle of national self preservation. This proposition, like the former, addresses itself to the legislative department of our government. It is presented with imposing weight in the report of the late overed conservations of the leading journals opposed to the acquisition of Cuba, furnishes no evidence that the doctrine asserted by the three distinguished conferces is not sound and defensible. Congress may not arrive at the conclusion that the state of things exists which would justify a resort to it as proper, but we venture condently to predict that no American Congress will ever repudiate the principle itself. A resort to it pre-supposes two precedent conditions; first, that a full and liberal price for Cuba has been refused by Spain; second, that the samexation of the island is essential to the integrity and permanence of our Union. These two conditions established, the principle of national self-preservation becomes a clearly tenable as is the same doctrine amongst individuals. Asis well said by the conferces, this principle "has been made the pretext for committing fiegrant injustice," and for that reason it ought only to be resorted to as a last remedy, and strictly for self-preservation. Thus understood and thus

pesorted to, it is as sacred a principle as the right to resist unjust tyrasay and oppression. To propose by negotiation to purchase Cuba belongs legitimately to the
executive; but upon the refusal of Spain to sell, if belongs to Congress to determine whether the forcible cession of the island is necessary to our internal peace and
the existence of our cherished Union. In the emphatic
language of the Ostend conferees: "Our past history
forbids that we should acquire the island of Cuba without the consent of Spain, unless justified by the great
law of self-preservation. We must, in any event, preserve our own consclous rectifude and our own self respect." These are elevated and patriotic sentiments, and
will find a ready response in severy American heart. They
are the sentiments which will animate and control Congress whenever it is called on to decide whether Cuba in
the possession of Spain seriously endangers our internal
peace and the existence of our cherished Union. Until
diplomacy shall have been exhausted in fruitless efforts
to obtain redress for past injuries and security against
future wrongs, those grave questions, addressing themselves specially to Congress, may very well be postponed
by the executive. When the proper time comes, the recommendations of the Pressident will indicate distinctly
the measures which, in his judgment, shall be demanded
by the actional honor.

News from the British West Indies.

LOSS OF H. B. M. WAB SCHOONER BERMIDA—THE
WEATHER—CHINESE IMMIGRANTS IN TROUBLE—INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS AND EXECUTIVE NEGLECT—A
MOVEMENT IN THE BAPTIST CHURCHES.
We have received our files of Kingston (Jamsica)
papers, dated to the 26th of February. The news is not

very important, but the journals contain some interest

rery important, but the journals contain some interest-ing miscellaneous items.

The Kingston Morning Journal of the 5th ult., says:—
The brigantine Bermudiana, from Turks Island, arrived at Port Antonio on the 1st inst. She reports the total oss of Her Majesty's schooner Bernuda, Lieutenant Cushman, lately commanded by Capt. Jolly. The ship Prince Albert, from Portsmouth, with a de-

tachment of the 36th Regiment, was in the Offing last

evening.

The Falmouth Post of Feb. 15, speaking of the weather, says:—Brezz, rainy, attended with a heavy swell of the sea from strong westerly winds. About half-past ten A.M., on Sunday, the town was visited by a sort of whirlwind, which raised a cloud of dust over the house says:—Breezy, rainy, attended with a heavy swell of the sea from strong westerly winds. About half-past ten A. M., on Sunday, the town was visited by a sort of whirlwind, which raised a cloud of dust over the house tope, and seemed for a moment disposed to carry everything before it. It began'in a northerly direction, and verred round to the southwest, stripping leaves from trees as rotten limbs, which were strewed about in large quantities. Several plantain trees were snapped as it sawn, through the middle, and other trees were also broken down. The waves rolled into the bay with great violence, lashing the already dilapidated seawalls on the shore. While we write this the rollers continue to break upon the shore with a tremendous roaring noise.

The Kingston Morning Journal of the 10th uit. alludes to the condition of the Chiesee immigrants, in the following terms:—"Several of these people are still wandering about the island, begging almos of the inhabitants. Kingston, Spanish Town, and St. Ann's Bay have been more troubled with these beggars than anywhere else; but the second named town will soon be entirely rid of them, as the magistrates have given directions to the police to take them into custody as vagrants. Already have their Worships sentenced many of these idlers to the St. Caherine's District Prison, and they are now working in the streets of Spanish Town.

The same jourasi informs us of the industrial progress of the island, thus:—"We have just returned from our second visit to the Local Exhibition, and we are glad to find that it has proved, in spite of ominous predictions, a complete triumph; and those gentlemen who have so indefatigably persevered in getting up articles for the Paris Exhibition, are entitled to the thanks of the community."

Notwithstanding this favorable picture, we find that Mr. Thompson gave notice of the following motion in the House of Assembly, on the 13th of the same month. Resolved, That the depressed condition of the country, aggravated by the increased duties levied i

Opening of the Great Railway Suspension Briege at Niagara Falls.

UNION OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE CANADAS.

[From the Buffalo Express, March 10.]

A special train left Hamilton, C. W., vesteroay morning, for the purpose of crossing the suspension bridge, being the first train that has passed over this magnificent triumph of engineering skill. The Managing Director of the Great Western railway, the Vice President, and the heads of the several departments, with their invited guests, arrived at the bridge about 1 o'clock. The passenger engine and tender, crowded with people, crossed over to the American side, and after returning, one of the mammoth English freight engines made its appearance on the track, gaily decorated with British and American colors—Bying in bonor of the union of British America and the United States—and crowded with the novelty and excitement seeking spectators. At the moment that the colossel engine entered upon the bridge, the crowd united their voice in singing "God Save the Queen!" and as it passed to the centre, three hearty cheers were given and responded to by the delighted multitude on both the American and Canadian sides of the river.

es of the river. The train ther proceeded to the American side where

The train then proceeded to the American side where
—British mingling with Yankee voices—'Hall Columba' and "Yankee Doodle" were sung with the same
heartiness and spirit that had characterized the singing
of Britanie national air.

The opening of this mighty and magnificent structure
—well worthy of being classed with the world's wonders
—really ferms an epoch in the history of the world. It
units with strong iron bands two countries—to the intelligence and enterprise of whose inhabitants the
bridge ower its existence, and stands a fitting monument.

Its strength can never be fully tested—the weight of
a fully laden train being but a trifle in comparison to,
its capacity. A train of eight cars, filled with passengigers, two beggage cars, locomotive and tender, weigh
but about 156 tons; this being only one-sixtieth of its
immense capacity.

The influence that this pulpon of railroads will have

mmense capacity.

The influence that this union of railroads will have,

immense capacity.
The inducace that this union of railroads will have, both in a commercial and social point of view, can hardly be over-estimated—judging from the enormous traffic that already seeks this delightful and expeditious route under the heretofore existing want of connections of the railways terminating at the bridge.
The railways portion of the bridge is, we understand, leased and controlled by the Great Western Railway Company, and has laid upon it tracks of three different gauges, vis:—

The New York Central, 4 feet 8½:
The Elmira, Canandaigua and N. Falls, 6 feet;
The Great Western, 5 feet 6 inches;
—thus affording facilities for the transit of passengers and freight from all the different lines.

The following statistics will give some idea of the great bridge and its capacity, from which some interesting calculations might be made—such as total length of wires, &c. &c.—but these must be reserved for a future occasion:—

Leryth of span from centre to centre of towers, 822 feet. Height of tower above rock on the American side, 88 "

Bo. do. do. Ganada 7 75 "

Bo. do. do. Goror frailwy, 60 "
Number of wire cables. 10 inch. Number of No 9 wires on each cable 3, 669
Ultimate aggregate strength of cables. 12, 400 tons. Weight of superstructure. 700 "

Do. do and maxium loads 1,240 "

Maximum weight the cable and stays will supert. 7,300 "

Height of tack above water 234 feet. support.
Height of track above water....

Supreme Court—General Term.

Hon. Judges Mitchelb, Morris and Clerke, presiding.

DECISIONS.

Abraham Bell v. William J. Staples et al.—Order appealed from: affirmed with costs.

Staphen Binney v. Eugene Le Gal et al.

In an action against two partners, one of them has no power to make the offer to the plaintiff to take judgment under the code on behalf of himself and his co-partner, without some evidence from which it is to be inferred that his co-partner authorized him and made the offer, or assented oit.

Order appealed fron to be modified without costs, so that Bouland, the other defendant, need not give security.

Order appealed from to be modified without costs, so that Bouland, the other defendant, need not give security.

Edward Beck and others v. J. Ryback et al.—Order appealed from to be modified without costs, according to interlineations made by the court in the copy submitted to the court.

Andrew S. Garr, petitione, &c., in Kanouse v. Morton.—Order appealed from affirmed, on condition that plaintiff consent that petitione be made a co-defendant; if consent be not given, order appealed from do be modified with that condition.

George W. Busteed v. James Lynch.—Reserved.

Lewis Curtis v. D. Leavitt et d.—In this case a special receiver had applied to the curt for instructions with regard to the funds in his hands; held, that he is an officer of the court, as much so a the clark of the court would be if he held the funds, and is therefore so this daty under its directions.

Special receiver is directed not to pay the sums decreed to be paid by the first decree, until the appeal be disposed of, or the further order of the court. The costs of all parties on this motion to be paid out of the fund when the appeals shall be disposed of.

Fern S. Young v. George W. Edwards.—Order appealed from affirmed with costs.

The People ex. rel. Cropsey v. Richmond Plank Road Company.—Order appealed from affirmed with costs.

John Grabam v. Fierce J. Avery.—Order appealed from affirmed with costs.

Notices of Medical Publications. The "AMERICAN MEDICAL GAZETTE AND JOURNAL

OF HEALTH," edited by Dr. Mcredith Reces, and published by Dix, of New York, has reached the third number of the sixth volume. This number (new series) is now before us, and is well calculated to sustain the reputation of the periodical as a vehicle for the diffusion of interesting and original mat-ter amongst the members of the profession. A con-tributor, "Kuickerbocker," furnishes an article under the heading of "Medical Education in New York," in which he cauterizes pretty severe!y the management and arrangements of the medical de-partment of our City University. Dr. J. C. Lee, of this city, publishes his notes of a case in which a large uterine tumor was successfully removed by ligature, and his patient completely cured. The se of the muristed tincture of iron in cases of yellow fever (accompanied with black vomit), erysipe-las, and scarlet fever, is advocated by Dr. John C. S. Monkur, who founds his confidence in the remedy on the result of satisfactory trials in his own practice. The number also contains a carefully compiled table, showing the total mortality in the four principal cities of the Atlantic coast during the past year, the number of fatal cases occurring from the various prominent diseases, such as consumention, cholers, fevers, cholers infantum. &c., with the averaged ratio of the deaths to the present estimated population of each place. Some useful remarks on the application burns and scalds, a notice of the Medical University of Michigan, and the usual editorial matter. Dr. Robert Hunter, of New York, has furnished an original contribution on the use of "Inhalation in the Treatment of Diseases of the Chest," which we deem worthy of reproduction in our columns. The article is clear, well written and sensible, and is addressed by Dr. Hunter to his brethren of the profeesion at large as an explicit declaration of the principles on which he practices in a speciality with acknowledged benefit to a large and widely extending circle of patients, both from this city and the surrounding districts. His avoidance of every indication of empiricism and his rational diagnosis of all affections of the throat and lungs, with his very successful application of remedial agents in the shape of medicated vapor, have caused Dr. Hunter to be already patronized by some of our leading physicians, fand his house is daily crowded with natients. We give his communication entire, as it will interest a large class of sufferers from bronchital

INHALATION.

will interest a large class of sufferers from bronchital affections:—

NHALATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL GAZETTE:—
SIR—As the treatment of chronic disease of the lungs, by inhalation, is now attracting the earnest attention of the profession and the public throughout the entire Union, a few remarks regarding the manner of its application cannot fail to be interesting to the readers of the Medical Gazette.

If there be ameng the ills to which humanity is liable one which pre-eminently claims the attention and thought of our profession, it is surely that melancholy affection pepularly known as consumption. There are few, indeed either in or out of the profession, who have not a direct and painful interest in the subject.

The object of this communication is to lay before your readers a very brief explanation of the treatment by inhalation, and its merits, as a remedial means.

I shall not now consider it necessary to review what I conceive to be the errors of usual practice—its inadequacy—and its total failure; since these are already painfully known to every physician. Nor shall I deem it necessary to fortify my own position or observations by the proofs at my disposal. I have thought proper, as a specialist, te enter into a popular and practical discussion of inhalation; and to carry that discussion forward with vigor, in order to save inhalation from the hundred pretensions and impositions of quackery and noartum vending, which I foresaw would immediately follow its announcement. In my opinion, there is no greater antidote to quackery than sound information given to the people. But although the popular discussion of a medical subject necessarily involved the violation of a somewhat stringent code of ethics, I have endeavored, throughout, to observe the strictest courtesy towards my professional brethren; and it is now my happiness to know that my motives have not been misunderstood.

No inclident in my professional life gives me more ganuine satisfaction than the daily reception of letters from

throat and lungs. These are:

The Inhaling Instrument,
Showering Syringe,
Stethoscope, and
Pulmometer.

The inhaler, contrived by myself, has only reached its
present perfection after years of experiment and continual improvement. It is made of glass, and holds about
a pint of water. The entrance into it is closed by a cork,
having a metallic cap, through which pass two tubes.
One of these is glass, and passes from the top of the cork
down below the fluid, to within a quarter of an inch of
the bottom. The other tube passes through the cork
and rises above it, is elastic, about fifteen inches long,
and furnished with a glass amouth piece.

The principle of its construction is very simple. On
inhaling through the clastic tube, a vacuum is created
above the fluid, to fill which a stream of fresh air
rusbes cown the glass tube and breaks up in bubbles
through the liquid, throwing the whole into intense agitation. This fluid being medicated, thoroughly
impregnates the air with its properties; and in this
manner every effect that can be produced by medicine
is obtained in the lungs, with a degree of certainty unequalled by any other form of administration. By simply varying the medicines put into the fluid, the vapor
is rendered "expectorant," "soching," "stimulating,"
"alterative," or "astringent," at pleasure.

In using the inhaler, we first half fill it with cold,
warm, or hot water, the temperature being governed by
the volability of the medicines to be inhaled. Next we
put into the water the medicine to be used as a dose.
The patient is then directed to inhale for five, ten,
or fifteen minutes, being careful to inflate the lungs to
their fullest capacity, but without straining or violence.
Each inhalation bears the same relation to the lungs
that a dose of medicine to the stomach, or the application of a dressing to a diseased surface, bears to other
parts of the body; and the same principles should govern the frequency of their administration. Usually, in
chronic affections, three or four inhalation

parts of the body, and the same principles mounts of vern the frequency of their administration. Usually, in chronic affections, three or four inhalations are taken in the day; but in acute attacks, ten or tweive may be necessary.

It will hence be seen that "inhalation" is not a medicine, but merely a method of treatment, by which medicines are applied directly to the internal surface of the lungs in disease. It can never be honestly employed without a full knowledge of all the symptoms and peculiarities of each case, and the adaptation of the remedies accordingly. In one case the expectoration is profuse and exhausting; in another it is small in quantity, and only forced from the windpipe by the most violent cough. In some cases the disease is confined to the lining membrane of the bronchial tubes, while in others it exists in the air-cells and beneath the mucous tissue. In some cases it is permanent, in others spasmodic. In one case the system is nervous and irritable, the body wasted, and the disease far advanced, while in another the disease is in its early stage, and the flesh and strength but little disturbed. Now, in the treatment, the symptoms, the kind of disease, the stage, and the peculiarities of each case must all be considered. Some medicines, when inhaled, increase the quantity of matter expectorated; others diminish it. Some are soothing to the infismed mucous membrane, and allay cough; while others are stimulating and increase it. Some act almost rotirely on the lungs; others are absorbed into the corrent of the circulation, and extend their curative natures, through the medium of the blood, to every part of the body.

The remedies employed in Inhalation are numerous and varied, according to the infications fulfilled in each particular case. It will be sufficial form acting directly on the affected part. We have, in fact, no expectorants that are not entirely local in their section.

2. Anodyne inhalations are of great service in the treatment of the irritable cough of eld people, and, employe

5. Alterative inhalations are of thecl

the bungs, but enter directly into the current of the directalistic, artending their beneficial induces throughout the entire system. Properly administered and judicious years of the control of the con

me by Mr. Tieman, the celebrated surgical instrument, maker, of this city, and are entirely open to the prefession.

The object of the Pulmometer is to measure the capacity of the lungs for sir; and it is a most valuable aid in determining the amount of healthy lung remaining. It was proposed, I believe, by Mr. Abernethy, the late eminent surgeon. As employed by him, it consists in alarge glass jar, which is filled with water, and inverted in a basin. A bent tube is so contrived that it passes below the edge of the jar, and comes up on its inside to the top. On blowing through this tube the patient is able to displace an amount of water equal to the volume of air in his lungs. In health, this quantity is found to vary from six to eight quarts, while in disease of the lungs it will not often amount to more than two or three quarts.

The instrument employed by myselt is somewhat different, though the principle—that of measuring the capacity of the lungs fer air—is precisely the same. To the top of a beligiass receiver, capable of holding twe and a half gallons of water, I have an elastic tube attached, which communicates by a stop-cock and connection with the interior of the instrument. The jar is inverted over a pneumatic trough, and is graduated on three sides—first from below upwards, to measure the cubic inches of air removed from the jar at one inspiration, by the rise of the failed within; secondly, from above

three sides—first from below upwards, to measure the cubic inches of air removed from the lar at one inspiration, by the rise of the fluid within; secondly, from abeve downwards, to determine the subic inches of air thrown into it at a single expiration, by the number of degrees the water falls. The third scale I have recently added, it is intended to give the average healthy capacity of the lungs in persons of different heights, male and female. With this addition, it is a most accurate and valuable guide with regard to capacity, and far superior to anything of the kind in use.

I trust the foregoing remarks will not only prove interesting to your readers, but serve to awaken as interest in this means of treatment, which promises so much, not only for the relief of human suffering, but for the honor of our profession. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D. 72

No. 528 Broadway, New Yerk, Feb. 13, 1855.

This number of the Review closes with some well

This number of the Review closes with some well written notices of medical works, and some very We have received the March number of the "NEW

JERSEY MEDICAL REPORTER." This monthly journal maintains its well established reputation as a re-liable medium for the diffusion of medical and surgical knowledge. In the present number we have a continuation of the correspondence between Dr. Williams, of Massachusetts, and the late Dr. Jonathan Pereira, of London, with some other original contributions of much interest. Extracta from the minutes of the New York Pathological Society are given, with a full report of the transactions of the Medical Society of New Jersey. The book notices and extracts contain much useful matter, whilst the editorial pages are, as usual, well written, and free from prejudice or corporate bias-

## Mayor Wood and St. Patrick's Day. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. I see that the Catholics advertise as a part of their

programme for the celebration of St. Patrick's Day a review of certain regiments by Mayor Wood. If this be one of the new Mayor's reforms, it is much more likely to meet opposition than his "crushing out" of the Sun-day Equor traffic. In the first place, the Mayor, by this review, would seem to recognise the above regiments as Cathelic soldiers, and not of the United States—good Romans, but not true Americans. In the second, he aslats in celebrating a holiday which is repugnant to the great body of the American people, for the reason that it is celebrated as a religious affair, and contrary to the it is celebrated as a religious affair, and contrary to the recular constitution under which we are supposed to live; and, moreover, it is questionable whether astional or State officers should be made to play second fiddle to a set of men who keep up religious festivities with national costumes, arms of war and public parades. Without being a Know Nothing, an O. U. A. or anything else of the sort, I question whether it is policy for the Mayor in these excited tines to mix himself up with St. Fatrick's friends or his foes—the toads, if you like to call them such. If he keeps up the birthday of the Irish patron saint, he certainly will have to do something for the spiritualists for peace and quiet, and he may be called upon at no distant day to do honor to Brigham Young, or satisfy every other religious fanaticism of the age. Let Mayor Wood be careful how he mixes himself up with things not pertaining to his office, or he may cut the throat of his own popularity.

A TENTH WARDER.

ICE IN THE ST. LAWRENCE.—The Quebec Mercury says: The thick mass of ice which covers the St Lawrence opposite the city, extended tall a few days ago, only as far down as Point Levi, where the dark water has been visible the whole season. The ice, however, is now prolonged some forty m les below the Point, with an intervening transversal space, until yesterday, between the newly formed lower bridge and that opposite the town. A clear sheet having formed on Tuesday across the opening in sight of the city, the entire bridge is now united, forming a greater surface of ice on this portion of the St. Lawrence than has been witnessed since 1812,